

# THE CAROLINA SPARTAN.

WM. H. TRIMMIER.

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### Particular Notice.

Cash will be required for all Job Work when ordered. Cash will also be required for all Advertisements when the time for which they may be ordered to be published expires. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

### The Plan of the Campaign.

We believe we may say that the plan of the autumn and winter campaign has been determined, and that the leading generals are apprized of the parts they are to play in it. It involves operations of so extensive a character as to be without parallel in history, and to be morally certain of effecting their objects—the suppression of the rebellion before next spring.

The plan presumes that the rebels will remain inactive at their present posts. Should General Beauregard attack Washington, a change in the programme might be the result, as it is confidently anticipated that he would meet with an overwhelming defeat, which would probably precipitate matters. Again, should Gen. Johnston undertake an aggressive movement against Cairo, the Mississippi expedition might proceed to work more speedily than is now intended. It is not believed, however, that either of these contingencies will occur. At Washington, as at Cairo, an attacking force would fight at such an enormous disadvantage that it is not supposed the experienced leaders of the rebel army would wantonly run the risk of a forward movement.

Assuming, then, that the rebel pursue the wise course, and wait to be attacked in their entrenchments, we have reason to believe that, if the first or second week of October, the campaign will be simultaneously commenced on the coast, in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, at Manassas, at Harper's Ferry, in Kentucky, or the Mississippi, and in the western portion of Missouri.

We believe that these naval expeditions are being fitted out in New England and New York. The crews at Hempstead and Starsdale are to furnish men for two of them; the third will recruit 10,000 volunteers in New England. We presume they shall not be far wrong if we predict that these expeditions will be commanded by Gen. Butler, Burdette and Lander. Two of them will probably operate on different points of the Southern coast, with a view of distracting the attention of the enemy from the line of the Potomac—one, for instance, may effect a landing at near Fort Royal, S. C., while the other, reinforced by the garrison at Fort Pickens, may reconquer the excellent harbor of Pensacola to the commerce of the world. It is likely that the third, which will consist of at least 10,000 men, and will be commanded by Gen. Burnside, will operate in the Chesapeake, heading up as on one side to flank the rebel army on the Potomac, while on the other to take Norfolk in the rear, in case the rebels should fall back from Manassas. All of these expeditions will be provided with ample artillery, and the landings will be effected under cover of heavy naval batteries. Ships, steamers, gunboats and launches are, we believe, being actively prepared for this service.

Simultaneously with the departure of these expeditions, we look for a forward movement on the part of Gen. Banks. A glance at the map will show him. McClellan will co-operate with him. If the enemy resist him in force, McClellan will naturally attack Manassas at once. If he moves on without opposition, the attack will be deferred until he is in a position to take part in it by flanking the enemy. We have an intimation that simultaneously with Gen. Banks' movement, Gen. Sickles will cross the Potomac some twenty miles below Washington, with a view to gain a position between Manassas and Richmond. These details, however, are of course as yet undetermined; and the intimation is merely a shrewd guess. The main point—that Manassas will be threatened on three sides simultaneously, while a column under Gen. Burnside advances to cut off the retreat of the enemy—may be regarded as pretty certain.

Meanwhile, further west, Gen. Anderson may be expected by the 10th. October to have raised such an army of Kentuckians and East Tennesseans as to keep Tennessee effectually in check, and to co-operate efficiently with Gen. Fremont, who by that time will probably have mustered an army sufficient to beat the rebels in the neighborhood of Springfield, Missouri, and to make a powerful expedition for the descent of the Mississippi. We do not look for naval operations of the first importance on the Mississippi. The fortified points on that river will naturally be assailed by land. Corps d'armee will converge upon them from either shore, and reduce them as Harpers was reduced, or, when the thing is practicable, by the bayonet. The gunboats will be useful as auxiliaries, and the river will prove valuable for the transportation of supplies. But the fighting in the West will be done on land. If the campaign in that region is to keep pace with that in the East, the rebel forces under Price, or McCulloch, or whoever has succeeded them, which are now in possession of Springfield, Missouri, and the vicinity, must be defeated and driven into Arkansas or scattered altogether before October 15. Whether this can be achieved depends upon circumstances which are only known to Major General Fremont.

Thus, if our information be correct, the battle will have begun along the whole line, from the Atlantic to Kansas, by the middle of October, at least two points on the coast will be either in possession of or under bombardment by our forces. It is believed that the whole force will not be less than 350,000 men, exclusive of reserves and Home Guards in Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri; so that at every point attacked we shall probably outnumber the enemy.

It is not reasonable to believe that the rebel troops from the Gulf States will remain patiently under arms in Virginia, while their homes are being assailed from the North.—*Harper's Weekly, Sept. 28.*

### Depredations of the Vandals.

A correspondent of the Utica (N. Y.) Herald, claiming to be a member of the New York Twenty-Sixth Regiment writes from Camp Vernon, Va., as follows:

Though no battles are on the docket, yet the regiment keep very well employed. Whole companies are sent out to chop down forests which require other companies to guard them. Then there is the picketing of three companies every three days, and another company to guard the long bridge at the mouth of Hunting Creek—men detailed to work in intrenchments, besides the regular regimental guards and police. On the whole, officers and men are pretty well employed, and the weeks seem to glide quickly away, that is, if we are lucky enough to find out which day is Sunday. The pickets and outposts, through running continually more or less risk, have, on the whole, a very interesting time. With them there is usually no lack of provisions. When a volunteer gets into a field of green corn, or into an apple or peach orchard, and pitches up a penny to see who owns the fruit, he generally wins. Cows find new dairy-men and pigs suffer martyrdom on bayonets. It is a sad sight to see the condition of some houses on the neutral ground between the two armies where the scouts of both parties commit their depredations. I went, for instance, last Saturday, to the splendid residence of Col. Keizer, situated just in view of Mt. Vernon, and in the skirts of the valley which constitute the immense and beautiful farm of George Washington. The family has been obliged to go South, leaving the house in charge of the servants. It has been common plunder ever since. Magnificent barons, tables, stands, clocks, &c., are broken or carried off. The pickets cut off as much of fine carpets as they need for their tents, and carry them home ad libitum. A certain Northern Surgeon took a valuable piano and sent it home, which, as I did not get a chance at it myself, I considered rather a small piece of business. It was said, on the whole, to reflect that the residence of a once so estimable and happy family should be thus polluted, the heirlooms carried off by thoughtless soldiers and the papers, pictures, souvenirs, and even love letters, subjected to the curious and impertinent inspection of hostile strangers.

### Important from Pensacola.

MOBILE.—October 9.—A special despatch to the Advertiser, dated at Pensacola, 9th, says that one thousand Confederates, under command of Gen. Anderson, crossed the Bay last night, and landed at Santa Rosa Island at 2 o'clock in the morning and stormed the camp of Billy Wilson's Zouaves, burning and destroying everything except the hospital; also burning quantities of rations, stores and equipment, spiked the cannon, and effected a total destruction of the camp. The loss of the Confederates was forty killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was very great. Capt. Bradford, of the Confederates, killed. Lieut. Nelms, of Georgia, was killed. Walter Bagler, of the Continentals, was severely wounded. John Burgess was killed. Gen. Anderson was wounded in the arm and Lieut. Sayer in the hip. The list is imperfect, as it is impossible to get all the particulars.

Our force engaged was composed of three companies of the Fifth Georgia Regiment, fourteen members of the Mobile Continentals, three companies of regulars, a detachment of Mississippians, a detachment of Georgians under Lieutenants Hall and Nelms, two hundred Alabamians, and a detachment of Navy officers and marines, under Captain Brent. Major Volges, of the United States Army, is one among the numerous prisoners in our hands. Lieut. Slaughter, of the Mobile Continentals, was captured while carrying a flag of truce. The victory is complete.

LIFE IN THE CAMPS.—The following extract from a letter of a member of Col. Kershaw's Regiment, S. C., has been furnished for the Courier:

MENSON'S HILL, ADVANCE PICKET, ARMY POTOMAC, Sept. 23, 1861.

So you are still under the impression, you folks in Charleston, that we are starving—we are much better off than hundreds of families at home. I will give you an average day how we live, so you can judge yourself. There are nine men in my mess at present; we have for breakfast coffee, beef-steak, or fried bacon and nice raised bread, sometimes potatoes. Our dinner, yesterday, was roast beef, Irish potatoes, cabbage, bacon and tomatoes and rice boiled together. Our mess bill up to this date, from the 22d July, is only four dollars and a half, which is for extras. We have men in this company who, if they were in Heaven, would not be satisfied. I can now make good raised bread.

A man knowing that a young lady of whom he was in love had been enamored, understood the language of flowers, sent her a beautiful rose as declaration of love, attaching a slip of paper which was written "if not accepted I proceed to war." In return she forwarded a pickle jar, containing a single mango (man-go).

**The Stolen Treasury Notes.**  
The New Orleans Crescent has been favored with a copy of the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, written in reply to one suggesting a different form of engraving and paper in the Confederate treasury notes:

C. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Richmond, Sept. 6, 1861.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d inst. is just received. Accept my thanks for the kindly and patriotic spirit which it evinces. I am fully impressed with the difficulties of which you speak. We have until to-day been unable to procure bank note paper, and in order to get the best work we sent as far as your city to have it done. The unfortunate counterfeiters referred to in the slips which you enclose were caused by the carelessness of the New Orleans engraver. He remitted the sheets by express in paper covers, which chafed and one of the express agents stole from it some of the sheets, which he signed with fictitious names and put in circulation. I have succeeded in arresting all the parties engaged, and they are now in jail here awaiting trial. I have also, I hope all the stolen impressions, with the counterfeiters. They are all alive and tending. None of the lives are in circulation, and if, upon careful counting, I find that all the impressions are not recovered, I will suppress the issue, so that the banks need be under no apprehension. In the course of this week I hope to put out a plate with two colors, and hope soon to have a letter issue. In the meantime the necessities of the country require that you should submit to the present difficulties. Be pleased to make known these particulars to other banks.

With much respect, your obedient servant,  
C. G. MEMMINGER,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

### The Next Battle—A Warning.

The importance of the next great battle on the Potomac is thus set forth by the New York Herald. He gives a timely caution to his brothers in iniquity, and we have no doubt but that time the Federal army is whipped he will be on the other side of the war question. He is triumphing his sails already:

"A terrible battle is at hand between the 400,000 troops on the banks of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Washington—200,000 on either side—a battle which will be greater than that of Waterloo, and will probably be decisive against the party which loses it. The mighty results depending on it involve the destiny of the people of this continent, and perhaps of modern civilization. If their should be a partial defeat of the Federal army, let the Abolition leaders who instigated the rebellion and the war—Phillips, Garrison, Greeley, Beecher, Channing, Tappan, Jay and the associates—look out for another country, as this will be too hot to hold them. If there should be a total defeat of the Federal army, together with the capture of Washington, let the anti-slavery demagogues, who for the last thirty years have been stirring up the masses of strife which resulted in the Southern revolt look out as fast as they can for some asylum beyond the limits of the American continent, for this is the only way in which they can ensure the safety of their imperiled necks."

### Improvement in Tanning.

Our citizen, Isaac Bierfield, has shown us a sample of leather tanned by a new process for which he has obtained a Patent right from the Confederate States. The ingredients used in this new process makes the flesh of the leather fine and close. The specimens he has exhibited to us is of a fine quality, and remarkably weighty and pliant. Mr. Bierfield has already disposed of a large quantity of leather tanned by the new process, which has given general satisfaction. He tells us that he has found that he can tan leather from 4 to 50 per cent cheaper than heretofore. That light stocks can be tanned from 15 to 40 days heavy stock in proportion. We consider this new process of Mr. Bierfield of great and decided utility to tanners. Bark in many sections is becoming scarce and dear, and the wood used by Mr. Bierfield, the Eupatorium Ponicaleucum or dog fennel can be obtained in great abundance. They engaged in the business of tanning would do well, we think to purchase a right. He will dispose of rights either by States or Districts.—*Nashville Sun.*

LATEST FROM BALTIMORE.—A gentleman reached this city last evening, from Baltimore, which city he left on Saturday last. He reports that the number of Federal troops around Baltimore does not exceed seven or eight thousand. They are stationed part at Fort Mifflin, part at Canton, and part at the Relay, and some at Franklin Square.

The troops who come through from the North are in squads of twenty to thirty. For the purpose of filling up companies, &c. The whole number per week is not more than a few hundred.

The people of Maryland, our informant declares, only ask for Beauregard and Johnston to protect them from the forces around Washington. Let them cross the Potomac so as to prevent McClellan from throwing himself upon Baltimore, and the Marylanders will do the rest.

The war feeling at the North is said to have generally subsided. Commerce is prostrated and business at an end. In Pennsylvania particularly, the struggle between the war and peace parties is very excited.

How long shall Maryland languish under the foot of the invaders?

The news from the South, he says, is conveyed over the river near Washington, by the wives of the Tories who have fled from Virginia, and are acting as Lincoln's police on the Maryland shore. These women are strangely allowed to communicate with their husbands, and thus posit them with the Southern news.—*Richmond Examiner.*

### Objects of Lincoln's Naval Expedition.

Accounts from the North are very explicit in their admission of the objects of the several expeditions of a mixed character, being fitted out for operations on the Southern coast. One of these objects is generally announced to be to seize and reopen to the commerce of the world a leading cotton port. It is recommended that on the occupation of such a port the commanding general of the Lincoln force should invite all "loyal" citizens of the South to send their cotton tithes for shipment, offering fifteen to twenty cents a pound for cotton, and trying by all possible bribes the attachment of the planters to the Southern cause.

This commercial adventure strongly urged by the New York papers in view of the great decline in their exports, which are scarcely one-third more than at corresponding periods in 1861. The Lincoln Government must find an outlet for the cotton. It does not occur to these theorists that even the occupation of a principle cotton port in the South would not advance their scheme, and that planting interest of the South could never be seduced to further it even if they were, as the New York Herald says they are, "suffering for the want of necessities of life."

The object of the enemy, in seeking to obtain possession of Brunswick, on the Georgia coast, would scarcely be to get cotton, even if the people were willing to forward it. It is, however, doubtless an object of the Lincoln Government, as far as it can be ascertained by the declarations of the Northern papers, to have a station on the Atlantic coast South of Hampton Roads, at which their fleets could rendezvous, take in coal, or refit generally. Brunswick is situated about eighty miles south of Savannah, and derives all its consequence from the possession of a capacious harbor, with sufficient depth of water to allow any class of vessels.

It is probable that there is much exaggeration in the Northern accounts when they state that twenty-five thousand troops are aboard a fleet destined for the south. Such a number of troops, with ammunition, camp equipment, artillery, horses, &c., would require much larger means of transportation than the Lincoln Government has yet been able to furnish. There is no doubt, however, but that the force would prove formidable enough, if precipitated on an unprepared point.—*Richmond Examiner.*

### From the Potomac.

The Richmond Examiner of Thursday says:

The people of Richmond were again intensely agitated yesterday in speculations on the general subject of affairs on the Potomac. Rumors of various credibility were circulated. It was said that President Davis, in his address to the soldiers at the railroad station, had told them "if they handled their muskets well, by next Saturday night they would be in Baltimore." Other evidences equally emphatic of an approaching action were told and circulated through the city.

The well authenticated facts in relation to the movements on the Potomac are very few.

There is no doubt but that on last week orders were issued to the Confederate forces at Fairfax court house to hold themselves in readiness, with three days' rations to move forward. This order was a general one to the whole army. The occasion of it is understood to have been the advance of several thousand of the enemy in the direction of Lewisville, from which, however, they had at last accounts retired.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.—Two brothers, one living in Portsmouth, N. H., the other in New Orleans, owned four ships. The Southern brother hoisted on two of the ships the Confederate flag, and the vessels were captured by the United States navy. The Northern brother hoisted on two of the ships the Stars and Stripes, and these vessels were captured by the Southern privateers.

### Fremont's Troubles.

In another place we notice that Fremont has been superseded. In the Nashville Union of Friday we find the following characteristic letter, which shows that he was in a peck of trouble before his recall. It is written to a friend in New York, and published in a Cincinnati paper:

St. Louis, Sept. 26, 1861.—My Dear Sir: I leave at eight in the morning, and send you this hurried note in the midst of the last arrangements before starting. We have to contend with an enemy having no posts to garrison; no lines of transportation to defend or guard, whose whole force can be turned at will to any one point, while we have from Leavenworth to Cairo, and from Fort Scott to Leavenworth, to keep protected.

I wish to say to you, that through the position is difficult, I am competent to it and to the enemy in the field. I am not able at the same time to attend to the enemy at home. It is a shame to the country that an officer going into the field, his life in his hand, solely actuated by the desire to serve his country and win for himself good opinions, with no other object, should be destroyed by a system of concerted attacks utterly without foundation. Charges are spoken of when there are no charges; explanations where there are none to be made. What is the object of the repetition of these falsehoods, except to familiarize the public mind to the idea that something is wrong?

Already our credit, which was good, is shaken in consequence of the newspaper intimations of my being removed. Money is now demanded by those furnishing supplies. To defend himself now would require the time that is necessary to and belongs to my duty against the enemy.

If permitted by the country, this state of things will not fail to bring on disasters. But I never would have been attacked in my capacity as a general.

I am an exponent of a part of the force of the nation directed against the enemy of the country. Everything that is directed against it, and gives its enemy aid and comfort. My private character comes in only incidentally—I defend it because naturally his reputation is dear to any man, but only incidentally.

This is the foundation of many of my acts, and will be, if I stay here. Everything that hurts, impedes or embarrasses the work intrusted to me, I strike without hesitation. I take the consequences. The worst that can happen to me is relief from great labor. Yours truly,

J. C. FREMONT.

### The Sequestration Law.

We find the following communication in the Charleston Courier. In the Confederate Court, Mr. Petigra has thrown out the same views:

There seems to be some confusion in the public mind respecting the operation of this law. It is sometimes supposed that it is a general spoliation of all property of which the owners are living in the former United States. But this is a clear mistake. The act has reference to none but aliens. Perhaps the natives and naturalized citizens of Massachusetts or any of those States may be legally characterized as aliens now. They never were citizens of South Carolina; their civil rights depended on the Constitution of the United States, which gave to the citizens of any State the rights of a citizen in every State. And the Constitution being abolished, the rights which depended on this clause are abolished with it, so that they are now citizens of Massachusetts, and nothing more. But a citizen of South Carolina residing in Boston is not an alien. The act has no words that apply to such persons. Even if he were in the service of the Government he would not be alien, though he might be an enemy. The State has a right to call upon its citizens to come home when their services are needed, otherwise it is no offence to reside in an enemy's country, as a man does nothing but live privately and peacefully there.

This is a highly penal law, and must receive a strict construction, but no fair construction can make the term alien include a native citizen who has never been legally expatriated.

Let no one therefore distress himself with the notion that he is obliged to inform against his countryman or countrywoman that is kept in an enemy's country by considerations of health or cheapness.

News from Arkansas.

The Fort Smith Times & Herald of the 18th ult. says:

Col. Hindman is raising a legion of pickets to serve under Gen. McCulloch. General Pearce, under whom the State troops won so much glory, is raising a regiment for the same service. Colonel Frank Beecher, another hero of Oak Hills, is actively engaged raising infantry companies among their late comrades in arms.

Lieut. Col. Province is raising a fine artillery company. Captain Maddox, of Texas, is now encamped near here, filling up his cavalry company under the special direction of General McCulloch.

Companies are also rapidly filling up in Madison and Washington counties. The Jayhawkers, under Lane and Montgomery, were becoming very troublesome, and Gen. McCulloch was preparing to march against them.

Colonel James McFutosh, an experienced and educated soldier, has been appointed a brigadier general, to serve under General McCulloch.

Troops from Texas and Louisiana were also hastening forward to join McCulloch. Reports had reached Fort Smith that 35,000 United States troops were at Rolla, Missouri.

NEW YORK.—Cotton continues quiet and steady, with small sales at 21½ for middling uplands.

### The Latest from Kentucky.

We get our intelligence from Kentucky, through the Memphis Appeal, of Friday last. The Appeal says:

We conversed last evening with a gentleman formerly resident in Memphis and late of Louisville, who arrived here on yesterday, direct from the later city, having succeeded in making his way South with great difficulty, by the way Bardonia and Bloomfield.

He says that the strictest system of espionage and police is established in Louisville, and that ruffians in the pay of the Lincolnites are daily engaged in hounding after the footsteps of every man suspected of sympathy with the South, whom they report to headquarters upon the least provocation, a fit subject of Black Republican attention.

Between four and five hundred Kentuckians mostly disbanded a portion of the old "State Guards," came down with this gentleman to join Gen. Buckner at Munfordsville—each man bringing a gun with him, which he has carefully concealed until the time of departure. The enemy got wind of their progress South, and sought to cut them off, but without avail. The celerity of their movements doubtless saved them, as they advanced in twenty-four to thirty miles, traveling night and day. The fair and patriotic ladies of Kentucky, our informant says, greeted them with enthusiasm all along the line down, and upon their generous and bountiful offerings the gallant little band of exiles were forced to depend for their sustenance. They arrived safely at Gen. Buckner's camp on Tuesday.

We learn further that the number of Federal troops between Elizabethtown and Louisville is generally estimated at from ten to twelve thousand, certainly not more. Some few of them (mostly Germans) were drilled and equipped, but the greater number were ragged recruits, totally without discipline.

Gen. Buckner's force at Munfordsville and Bowling Green is supposed to be between 12,000 and 15,000, and is rapidly increasing.

Our informant says that the whole State of Kentucky is in a blaze of excitement, and the State Rights men are rushing to the defence of the South from every quarter. This statement is corroborated by our own intelligence from other sources, and leads us, more than anything else, to hope for the speedy redemption of this down-trodden people from the iron rule of tyranny.

The Richmond Dispatch says: Private advices from Kentucky represent that the Southern cause is steadily advancing, and the true men of the State are becoming quite hopeful of ultimate success. The Legislature does not reflect the sentiments of the majority of the people, and in submitting so tamely to the yoke of Lincolnism, the members are heaping coals of fire upon their own heads. The Black Republicans of Louisville continue to make arrests of all who are suspected of sympathy with the Confederate States. In most instances, those who support the Federal government are Yankees by birth; while the native Kentuckians are rallying to the Southern standard, and laboring to redeem the Commonwealth.

QUININE.—Speaking of quinine, there is nothing that the Yankees have clucked over more than our supposed want of this article, the monopoly in this country being in the city of Brotherly Love, and its importation interdicted by the blockade. They forget in this sunny South, this land of flowers, where fields smile everywhere with waving corn and the fields an abundant harvest, we have a dozen substitutes, and from the herbaria of almost any country household its place may be supplied.

It is worth a ten years' war to get back to the good old days of household, honest and snake-root. Did you ever take it for the ague. Why, my dear friend, though *per se* it may be a little bitter to the taste, yet dashed with sweet spirits of revolution and a few drops of the blockade, it is excellent, and the nose of a gay, joyous and wine-loving Froelshman was never more gratified by the aroma, the bouquet of his own choice Burgundy, than yours would be, prejudice aside, by the sweet smell of this self-same snake-root. Oh! how I long for the practice of the olden time—to see once more some stately grand-lam, after hours of begging, coaxing and expostulating, armed with a bowl in one hand, a switch in the other, plant himself in front of an incorrigible urchin, with an emphatic "Now take it," from which there is no appeal. To see him wriggle and twist, with contortions of face and limbs so ludicrous as to make me laugh at this distance of time—to hear him declare, in the presence of the most orthodox of all grand-mothers, that he would rather get his Catechism than to take it—to see the switch come down *kerbuck* upon his irreverent shoulders—all these things afford me the retrospect of a happy bygone, and carry me back to the whispering pines, the rippling streams and purring brook of my own dear Cape Fear land.

To behold in after years this self-same lad, cursed of the ague, a man of promise in the world, the pride of his grand-mother's heart, furnishes a case in point—as the lawyers say, a strong circumstantial case to go to the jury—in favor of the practice, and who blames me for saying, All honor to the blockade, snake-root and Southern Independence.—*The North Carolina Presbyterian.*

GENO.—The Richmond Examiner of Tuesday says:

No less than eleven persons, avowing themselves "alien enemies," under the conditions prescribed in the War Department for their egress, were yesterday furnished with passports permitting them to proceed North by the way of Norfolk.

### Praying for a Dying Enemy.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent says:

A most touching scene took place in the affair of Major Hood's, already alluded to. Among those mortally wounded was Northern man; he was shot through both hips and had fallen in the road, where he was discovered by a Louisiana. He was suffering most intense pain. He begged for water, which was promptly given him by his head and shoulders were raised to render him more comfortable, and his face and forehead bathed in water. He urged the Louisiana to pray for him, who was forced to acknowledge his inability to pray. At the moment, one of the McClure troopers came up, and the poor fellow urged his request again with great earnestness. The Virginia knelt at his side and asked the wounded man if he was a Christian and believed in the promise of Christ to save repentant sinners. He answered yes. The trooper then commenced a prayer, fervid pathetic and eloquent; the soldier's face lost all its traces of his recent suffering and became placid and benignant, and in his new born love for his enemy, attempted to enircle his neck with his arm, but only reached the shoulder, where it rested, and with his gaze riveted on the face of the prayerful trooper, he appeared to drink in the words of hope and consolation, the promises of Christ's mercy and salvation, flowed from his lips "as the parched earth drinketh up the rain,"—and the solemn amen died on the lips of the Christian soldier the dead man's hand relaxed its hold and fell to the ground, and his spirit took to unknown realms. The scene was solemn and impressive, and the group were all in tears. The dying never wept, as he said. Having no implements with which to dig the grave, and expecting the return of large force, they left him, not, however without arranging his dress, righthening his limbs and crossing his hands on his chest, leaving evidences to the dead man's companions that his last moments had been administered to by human and Christian men.

### The Privateer's Crew.

The trial of the officers and crew of the privateer Savannah was to have commenced on Wednesday last. We presume our Government, as we know the whole Southern people, will watch with deep interest the proceedings and the fate of these men. It has been authoritatively announced long ago that Lincoln, in this case, would not interfere with the due course of law, but we think that by this time he has thought better of it. The Richmond Examiner says:

According to Lincoln's declarations these men will be hung for piracy, in which contingency a pretty determined Southern functionary, known as President Davis, says he will hang man for man. We have no idea whatever that Lincoln will dare to execute his threat. The Yankees will dare to execute his threat. They will wreak their venom upon these prisoners by mean and petty cruelties, by coarse and scanty fare, by denying them the privilege of correspondence with their relatives, or access to visitors. But they will be careful enough not to take a single life in an open and direct manner. They are much more apt to poison them than they are to hang them.

We see by the Northern papers that a Mr. Conrad, a lawyer of St. Louis, has been condemned to three months' hard labor upon the fortifications at Cairo, for what the Hessians denominated treasonable language. In every such case prompt retaliation should follow, and care should be taken to make it full and ample.

### Baltimore and Washington.

It appears that the Lincoln authorities have stopped all communication between the above cities. The Norfolk Day Book says:

By information received here this afternoon by way of the flag of truce steamer from Old Point, we learn that an order has been issued by the Federal authorities that all communication is to be stopped between Washington and Baltimore city for thirty days.

In consequence to this movement we may expect a cessation of the passage of persons from the North to the South through the flag of truce steamers between here and Old Point, as they have to go to Washington to get passes prior to leaving the North.

We are unable to conjecture the cause of this movement of cutting off communication between these two cities, unless it is that they have some important movement in contemplation, and think, by resorting to this means, they will keep the South in ignorance of it. If so, they are calculating without their host. In the meantime we had best prepare for an attack on Norfolk.

SENSELESS.—The Mobile Mercury, commenting on the scarcity of paper, thus speaks of the proportions of newspapers:

"Newspapers everywhere has been curtailing their dimensions, which was a wise policy in those times of no profits and high prices for paper. We see many journals now, evidently fond of keeping up appearances, have not yet followed the policy. Their columns are mostly filled with dead, non-paying advertisements, grown very stale. We have seen 'Cephalic Pills' still cumbering their columns. If they would reduce the size of their sheets down to what will hold their reading matter and paying advertisements, they wouldn't look as big, but would have as much in them. The reading public will know how to deal with small sheets in these terrible times if they are well and judiciously fitted."